

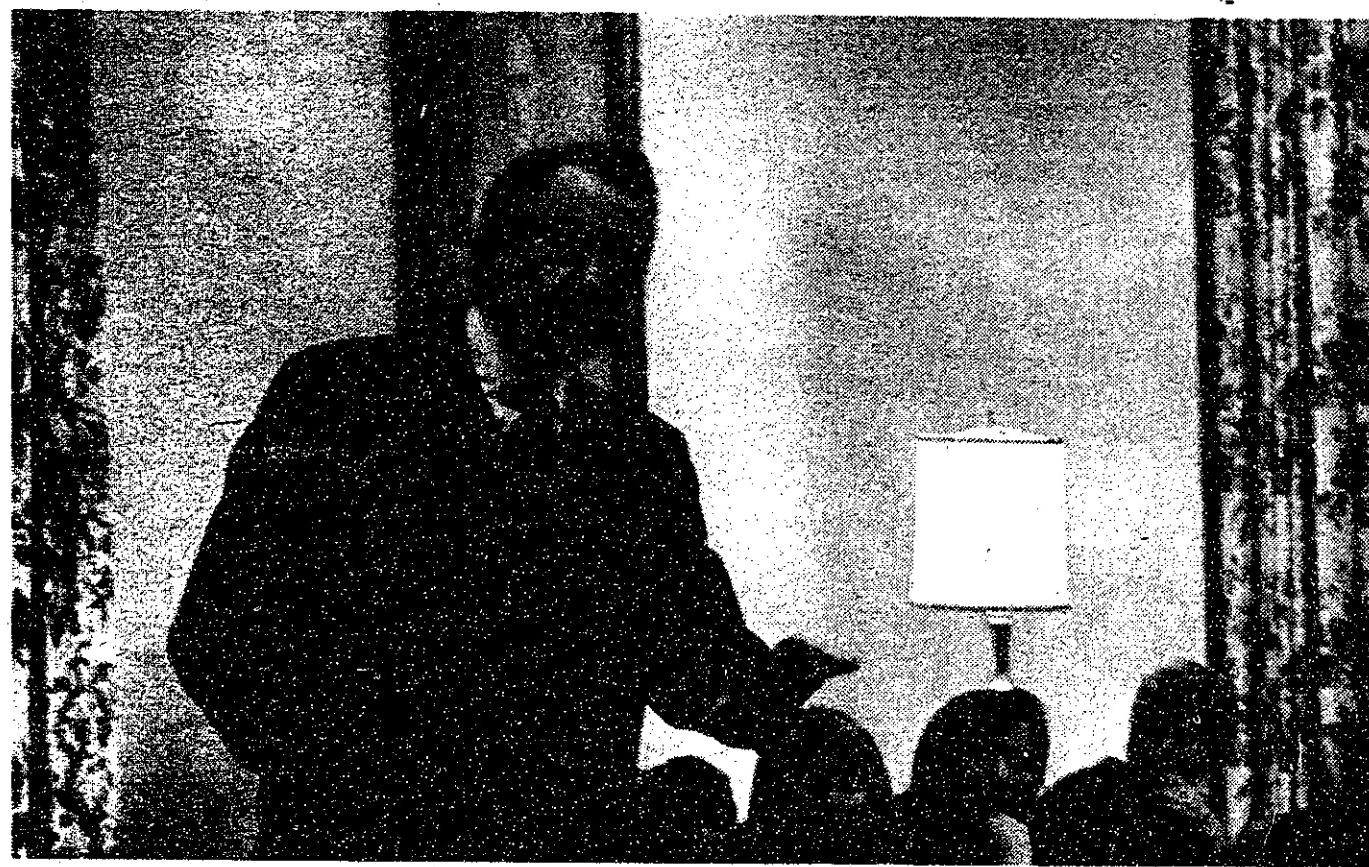
The Tech.

VOLUME 91 NUMBER 57

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1972

MIT, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

FIVE CENTS



McCarthy assays top spot

By Dave Tenenbaum

Former Senator Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota called last Thursday night for a new conception of the presidential office that would conform more closely to the outline in the Constitution.

McCarthy told about 1100 people attending Northeastern University's Distinguished Speaker lecture series that he believes the president should act as an extension of his office, and should be the candidate "who has spoken to the best purposes and most serious concerns of the nation." McCarthy recommended that candidates announce the cabinet members and aids they would choose if elected, and said that he plans to do so shortly.

McCarthy went on to assert that he believes 95% of the money spent on space was wasted. He also maintained that

manned bombers have been obsolete since WW II, although we have continued to develop and deploy them in quantity.

He attacked the automobile culture, suggesting regulation of the production of automobiles, which are larger than they need be, use more fuel than they require, pollute the atmosphere more than they have to, and are not as safe as they can be." He also requested a cut in expen-

ditures on Federal highways, declaring that "We have superhighways going from one congested city to another, from one polluted stream to another, from one ill-equipped hospital to another, from one inadequate school to another."

McCarthy maintained that "Students haven't copped out, they are resting," despite the recent lack of campus political activity.

By Joe Kashi
and Paul Schindler

Subpoenas forcing several academic colleagues of Daniel Ellsberg to testify before the grand jury in Boston investigating the publication of the Pentagon Papers have been permanently suppressed.

Poor attendance marks Jan. 12 faculty meeting

Desultory discussion of the recommendations of the Rogers Task Force on MIT education and of the faculty committee on Libraries dominated the sparsely attended January 12th meeting of the MIT faculty.

Though President Jerome Wiesner must decide the ultimate fate of the Rogers Report's specific proposals, he has made considerable efforts to obtain a 'sense of the faculty' about implementation of the plan. The 100 faculty present last Wednesday, however, did not seem very interested in plans for establishing an educational research division at MIT.

As conceived by the task force headed by faculty chairman Hartley Rogers, the education division would do basic and applied research in such areas as learning theory, developmental psychology, educational technology, urban education, and the organization and management of educational systems. It would focus on problems of "national significance" rather than on those unique to MIT.

Wiesner is widely regarded as strongly favoring the recommendations of the group, and appro-

val of the proposals for the education division, increased research experience for undergraduates, and a unified Office of Undergraduate Studies is expected.

Library Difficulties

Warning the faculty that the cost of maintaining the MIT library collection is rising faster than its size, Robert Alberty, Dean of the School of Science, foresaw "difficult decisions being made about which books and journals are to be bought." Presenting the report of the faculty library committee, Alberty said that in ten years, the yearly library budget rose from \$600,000 to \$2.5 million. Much of this increase was caused by the construction and maintenance of new facilities and thus represented a fixed cost. He then suggested that the most efficient use of book acquisition funds required hard-nosed evaluation of which materials were most needed by departments and the establishment of a "tier system," whereby specialized material in each discipline would be stored in a regional research library supported by its users and government science and education agencies.

Moreover, the subpoenas requiring Chomsky's testimony and that of Princeton Prof. Richard Falk and of Ralph Stavins of the Institute for Policy Studies were filed on December 29, 1971, long past the November 6,

1971 issuance deadline set by the Federal District Court in Boston.

According to Chomsky's lawyer, Allen Rosenberg, Chomsky and the others are permanently exempt from testifying unless the government wins a full hearing before the Federal District Court on different grounds. Rosenberg feels that this is unlikely to happen.

Chomsky has filed a civil suit against the Federal government, claiming that the alleged bugging of his office constitutes an invasion of privacy and an unreasonable search prohibited by the

(Please turn to page 2)

stage. Up for reconsideration the next Thursday, the motion was denied with Councillors Ackermann, Thomas Mahoney, Robert Moncrieff, and then-Mayor Alfred Vellucci refusing to participate. Some two hundred persons were barred from attending the City Hall meeting, supposedly because of fire laws.

Court action

The next day Ackermann, Mahoney, Francis Duehay, and Sandra Graham of the new Council and seven other Cambridge citizens went to court to have the lame-duck action declared invalid. The result was that on Monday the Middlesex Superior Court enjoined the city of Cambridge from acting on the repeal until the suit is heard.

The suit charged violations of several Council rules at the repeal meeting; the vote was taken in a huddle and the election of Mrs. Ackermann and the ensuing ceremonies had preceded the repeal.

Reinstatement of control

The most recent action of the Council has probably obviated the court action. This meeting was also held at Rindge, to which the Council moved after the disposal of routine business. The crowd had gathered early as the doors were supposed to be opened at 7:30; they remained closed until 8:30 when the Council arrived half an hour late. Mayor Ackermann apologized and stated that the Council had been unaware of the situation.

During the waiting period the crowd was mostly quiet. There were numerous signs, most for rent control; the New Right Coalition's shouts of "Down with rent control" were answered by "Down with landlords" by a small group. Most of the crowd was young, under twenty-five, and quite a few were married college students. Some appeared to be college activists looking for some activity and several political journals were being sold.

With the opening of the doors, the anti-rent group

(Please turn to page 2)

A mountain of spaghetti

(It is probably Life magazine that has popularized the bizarre use of statistics, in a manner like noting that there is as great a length of nervous tissue in the human body as there is in a month of spaghetti dinners for the entire population of Italy, and so on. With the release of A Factual Profile of MIT, the mammoth collection of data prepared, though too late, for the MIT Commission, it becomes possible to gorge oneself on MIT's vital statistics for perhaps the first time. The following is a sampling from the Profile that, due to space limitations, could not be published as part of the article on the Profile's release that appeared in our last issue.)

The academic staff has grown by about 60 percent every ten years since 1948. Since 1960, the division of professorial staff into approximately 31 percent professors, ten percent lecturers and instructors, 50 percent grad-

uate students serving as research or teaching assistants, and nine percent others has remained relatively constant. Before 1960, though, the percentage of graduate students in academic staff positions rose steadily with MIT's increasing commitment to graduate education. This rise was at the expense of lecturers, instructors, and non-student research staff. Throughout the 21 years following 1948 (the era of MIT's postwar expansion) the ratio of teaching staff to research staff remained almost constant at roughly 56 percent teaching staff to 44 percent research staff.

The Profile's numbers indicate that the Chemistry department places its teaching responsibilities overwhelmingly on its assistant professors; full professors in Chemistry earn 74% less of their salaries through teaching. Similarly, full professors in Political Science devote 41% less of their time to (and receive 41%

less of their salaries because of) teaching than assistant professors. Such departments as Mathematics, Physics, and Humanities tend to have professors devoting an almost constant proportion of their time to teaching, regardless of their rank.

As of the spring of 1970, 49% of all MIT professors were persons who had received at least one degree from MIT, graduate or undergraduate. Only 5% had earned undergraduate degrees, gone elsewhere to obtain a graduate degree, and returned to the Institute with a professorial appointment. 72 percent of Engineering professors were MIT alumni, contrasted with only 13% of professors in Humanities and Social Science.

The average full professor was 47.2 years old. Architecture professors were a few years older on the average than those in the other schools; the others were all very close to the Institute aver-

MIT costs above average

A recently-released factbook compiled by the New England Board of Higher Education revealed that MIT's \$2650 tuition is well above the median for private universities (about \$2550).

MIT's reported annual average room and board charge of \$1500 is also higher than the median university charge of about \$1350.

A table of "tuition and fee charges" for 1971-72 showed that for private institutions the widest range of costs are those of "four year" colleges, where a low of \$405 is recorded. The most expensive private institution in New England is Bennington College in Vermont; its tuition charge is \$3850 for a liberal arts program.

The same table showed a range of \$1255 in tuition charges for private universities (defined as "any institution offering the doctorate and/or possessing three or more professional schools): from a low of \$1695 to a high of \$2950. Room and board charges ranged from \$1020 to \$1660 for private universities. Again, the category of four-year colleges displayed a wider range: from \$865 to \$1900.

In the public sector, tuition costs at state universities run

from \$314 to \$1000 for in-state students, and from \$714 to \$2531 for out-of-state students. Room and board charges showed a spread of \$848, from \$400 to \$1248.

The factbook, a compilation of figures supplied by the institutions themselves, shows that 52.9% of the total undergraduate, graduate and non-degree students enrolled in New England colleges and universities attend classes at institutions in Massachusetts; this amounts to 295,290 students out of a total of 558,723. Connecticut has the

next largest student population, with 22.6% or 126,067 students. None of the other New England States have more than 10%.

A review of the compilation shows charges for tuition and room and board at Yale at \$2900 and \$1500 respectively; at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst at \$412 for in-state and \$812 for out-of-state and \$1248; at Harvard as \$2800 and \$1660; at Worcester Polytechnic Institute \$2630 and \$1080; at Dartmouth College as \$2820 and \$1340 and at Wellesley College as \$3640 (inclusive).

Cambridge reinstates rent control measures

(Continued from page 1) charged to the front rows with those behind crying that the anti-rent faction couldn't be allowed to filibuster. After a period of quieting down, speeches for control were heard.

Proponents included Hard Times (an East Cambridge tenant group) which advocated strikes against unjust increases; the League of Women Voters which saw three options for the

Council: to rescind the December 29th vote, to readopt control (requiring a 30 day lapse), or the presentation of a petition that it was circulating; the Cambridge Housing Convention which noted the great increases in rents in Cambridge; and the Cambridge Tenants' Organizing Committee (CTOC) which protested MIT's tax-exempt status and asked "How can the law be fair to both landlords and tenants?" and answered by advocating all breaks go to the renters. CTOC also collected money during the meeting.

During much of the speech period, calls for an immediate vote were heard from pro-control groups. The crowd groaned as their own side pressed for more time to speak, and it finally took a request by Councillor Graham to bring an end to proponent verbosity.

Most of the opponents came from the aforementioned New Right Coalition which stated it was against "fascist, coercive proposals such as rent control." Mayor Ackermann stemmed an attempted filibuster, and, after over two hours of largely repetitive rhetoric, the Council voted and passed an amended version. The new act calls for a rolling back of rents to the July, 1971 level, more realistic than the March, 1970 that many tenants' groups had demanded, and includes the amendment of Vice-Mayor Henry Owens III which provides for the creation of a five-man board to replace the current administrator system.

The Council also adopted by 6-3 a measure urging the mayor "to appoint a special subcommittee of five City Councillors to conduct a comprehensive, critical review of all aspects of rent control." It was further agreed that the city solicitor would intervene in eviction actions resulting from tenant rent strikes called in answer to the repeal.

The meeting was further disrupted by the announcement that there appeared to be a bomb in the piano at the front. All that was found in the police search was a model rocket engine discarded outside by a janitor.

Chomsky subpoena voided

(Continued from page 1)
Fourth Amendment.

An informal stay of the grand jury investigation until the end of this week was granted upon a motion by Ellsberg's lawyer. The government must show that evidence gained in the Boston investigation will not be used against Ellsberg in Los Angeles, where he has already been indicted on twelve counts (possible penalties for which total fines of \$120,000 and 155 years in prison). Investigations into the release of the papers are also

being held in San Diego and Washington, D.C. Seeking to revive the Boston investigation, stalled since late October, Justice Department attorneys insisted Monday that the Boston grand jury does not in fact duplicate the work of the Los Angeles grand jury. The government has been stymied on several occasions by the resourcefulness of the witnesses they sought to question.

Previous subpoenas issued to Chomsky, Popkin, Falk, and Dr. Leonard Rodberg, a staff aid to Senator Mike Gravel, have been quashed on a variety of grounds, leading to suspension of the investigations.

The Justice Department has attempted to restart the Boston investigation by allowing Rodberg's claim to Congressional immunity through his association with Senator Gravel. The course now proposed by the government will now omit any investigation of Gravel and Rodberg. Government attorneys hope to

question Chomsky, Falk, Popkin, and Ralph Stavins, a colleague of Rodberg's, without having to deal with the thorny problem of Congressional immunity.

The persistence of the government's investigation has aroused suspicion that the grand jury was on a "fishing expedition" — a wide-ranging investigation about matters not directly related to the leaking of the Pentagon Papers. Chomsky told *The Tech* that, "I'm very suspicious that it might be [a fishing expedition], just from the very nature of the investigation." He also mentioned that Sanford Unger, a reporter for *The Washington Post*, recently wrote a speculative story suggesting that the government was trying to tie Ellsberg to the North Vietnamese through Falk and himself. Trying Ellsberg under the espionage laws would be considerably easier if the government could prove such connections existed.

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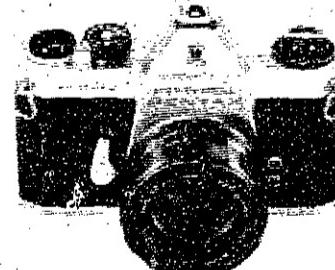
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Scientist promotes New Rural Society

By Paul Schindler

Dr. Peter Goldmark, inventor of the long-play record and father of EVR (Electronic Video Recording) has advanced the concept of a "new rural society." The concept involves the use of modern communicative technology to reduce the concentration of large numbers of people in a small land area.

Currently, 90% of the US population occupies 10% of the land, a situation which aggravates many problems which America faces. There are proven correlations between crowding and violent crime, poor housing, and bad education. Experiments with rats have shown that even with unlimited air and food, a lack of space will increase the incidence of homosexuality, violence and general neurotic behavior.

Goldmark, former head of CBS Laboratories rejected a life sinecure as "chief scientist" of the labs in order to continue active work in many fields of scientific endeavor. In an address to the MIT-Harvard University Joint Center for Urban Studies, he outlined some of the details of the rural society proposal, which resulted from a National Academy of Engineering study commissioned in part during 1968 by the President's Advisory Committee on Telecommunications.

Wholeheartedly favoring rural life on a national scale, Goldmark believes that many of the advantages of urban living could be maintained through proper

use of technology. He stated "... communications technology will permit business to expand into rural areas, not merely suburbs... Thus, with the necessary inventions already made, broadband communications systems must now be imaginatively applied to the needs of business, government, education, health care, and cultural pursuits to stimulate the development of the new rural society." Any community of less than 100,000 population would be primarily

considered for a part in the program.

The first experiment will take place in Connecticut, in partly rural Windham county. Efforts will be made during the experimental period to develop efficacious methods of using new technology to carry on the day to day exchange of business paper, and to reduce the need for face to face conference to complete business transactions.

A British study on the same subject pointed out that new

communications technology will increase choices on how to conduct business, along with the additional benefit of an increase in the range of reasonable living environments open to both management and labor.

The system being proposed has several different components, each of which is to handle a group of specific functions. These include the switched communications network, broadcasting, one way cable with limited return and two-way broadband.

"Man is physiologically and psychologically unprepared for the stresses and strains which result from such living conditions..." as are found in cities, according to Goldmark. Rural life is not a panacea, but it's a start.

Data reveals MIT growth

(Continued from page 1)
age. Associate professors younger than 36 are more common than average in Science, and rarer than average in Humanities.

Project MAC was entirely DOD funded in fiscal 1969, as was the Materials Science Center. The Urban Systems Lab received all its outside support from the Ford Foundation.

Department budgets ranged from \$400,000 for City Planning to \$4.9 million for Electrical Engineering in fiscal 1969. According to those budgets, and the accounting devices they utilized, Nutrition payed 67% of its professors' salaries from research funds, while, at the bottom, Departments of Economics and Humanities could find only 4% of its professors' salaries there.

Electrical Engineering has been by far the most popular major, both graduate and undergraduate, for at least the last 21

years. Management, though, gained dramatically in popularity with graduate students in those years, its graduate enrollment rising from 33 students in 1949 to 393 in 1969, representing that year 10% of the graduate student body.

The Profile offers the concept of the "credit unit taught" as a meaningful method by which to consider the amount of MIT's total instruction each department bears relative to the percentage of the student body enrolled in that department. If a twelve unit subject is being taught to a class of ten students, 120 credit units are taught by the department. The School of Humanities and Social Science, with 9% of the student body, teaches 21% of MIT's total of credit units. Science enrolls 26% of the student body but teaches 35% of the total credit units. Engineering, with 38% of the students, bears 31% of the total teaching load. By departments, Humanities, fourth in popularity as an undergraduate major, teaches the greatest percentage of the total credit units - 16%. Physics claims 14% of the undergraduates as its own, and teaches 15% of the credit units. Mathematics, enrolling 9%, teaches 15%. The figures for Mathematics, Physics, and Humanities are predictable, those departments bearing the burden of the general Institute requirements, and the two sciences named being basic to most others.

As one would also expect, the

correlation between enrollment in a department and that department's share of the total instruction offered is closer in graduate education.

A total of 696,500 credit units were taught in 1969-70, in 1,973 subjects, of which 16% had enrollments of fewer than five students, 47% enrollments of fewer than fifteen. Five percent of the subjects offered had enrollments of more than 100 students, and these courses accounted for 32% of the credit units taught; 32%, by this measurement, of the totality of MIT education. Physics, Humanities, Psychology, and Mathematics taught more than half their units in courses with enrollments greater than 100.

The sixth section of the Factual Profile covers graduate students, their departmental affiliations, financial supports, and sources of employment upon graduation. In 1970, 42% of students graduating with master's degrees remained in academia, either teaching, researching, or continuing their studies. About three quarters of these persons remained at the Institute. 35% entered industry, 9% the military. 7% were foreign students who returned home.

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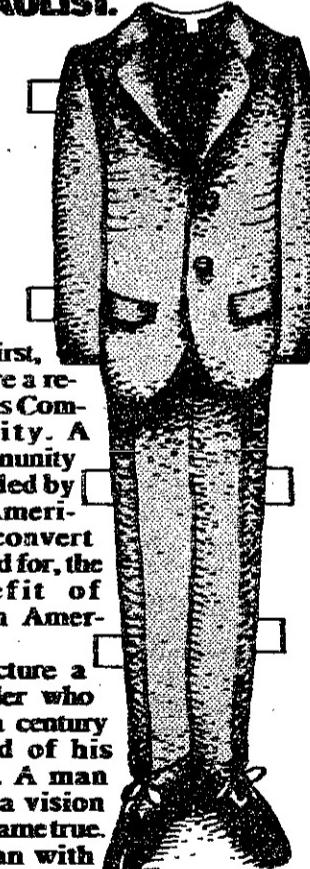
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NOTES

* The mixer meeting for Spring Term, 1972 will be held on Thursday, January 20th at 8pm, exactly, in room W20-473. All mixer dates will be assigned by lot at the meeting. To be eligible for a second term mixer be sure to send a representative to this meeting.

* Would you be interested in helping organize an Open House so that our neighbors and friends can get to know us better? Such an event is being planned for April 15. If you would like to help out call APO at x3788.

* Transcripts with January period grades included will be available beginning the week of February 28.

* The MIT White Water Club will sponsor an indoor kayak and canoe race on Saturday, February 12, 1972, at 7:00pm. The competition, which will be held in MIT's Alumni Pool, takes the form of a slalom race, in which boaters are required to paddle through a course marked by poles suspended above the pool. Persons desiring more information may call the MIT Athletic Department, x4498.

* Students interested in tutorial-discussion and/or teaching course or craft (from basketweaving to stereo) for credit at Boston High School for disadvantaged teenage boys call Steve Morgan: 776-0516, 332-4588.

* Students have been invaluable to the Cambridge School Volunteer Project. They comprise 60% of our volunteers and have been instrumental in making our program a success. The CSV Project office can place college men and women in rewarding positions working with non-English speaking children, slow learners, reading problems at both primary and secondary levels. Special assignments, such as tutors of math, science, languages and music are also available. Training programs will begin in February. Volunteers will have teacher supervision. Hours are flexible! Call 492-7046 from 9 to 1 for more information.

UROP

UROP has scheduled a "Workshop on Off-Campus UROP" for 11am Thursday, January 20, in the ERC conference room, 20C-221. At this meeting, students can learn which companies and agencies have been contacted so far and students can receive help in writing proposals.

Research Opportunity with Prof. Irwin Shapiro, 54-622, x5734, research in radio and radar astronomy: tests of general relativity, analysis of spacecraft tracking data, spin-orbit resonances in the solar system, global motions of the earth, structure and internal kinematics of quasars.

The Children's Workshop at the Boston State Hospital is interested in talking to a few undergraduates about UROP projects working with children in a poor community. For more information, call or visit D. Burmaster, 20C-231, x4849.

Research Opportunity with Prof. J. Steinfeld, 2-221, x4525: 1) synthesis of boron trichloride from elemental boron-10, 2) construction of an oscilloscope photograph digitizer from available designs.

A Cambridge corporate research lab is interested in meeting a few undergraduates to do system programming or performance analysis on an advanced time-sharing system. Depending on the match, academic credit could range from 8-16 hours with a possibility for wages later. For more information, call or visit D. Burmaster, x4849, 20C-231.

Will anything ever come of it?

By Alex Makowski

It was almost three years ago that President Howard Johnson aired his proposal for a new commission to review MIT's educational mission. During that school year there had been a number of isolated reform efforts, some successful, others failing to win faculty approval, and the administration decided that the time had come to detach a few faculty and students from the MIT community to permit them to take a more intensive look at possible directions for MIT's educational course. Presumably the report of that commission would have laid the groundwork for further educational reforms.

The result has been summarized and analyzed enough in these pages to make all but a brief report unnecessary. The final commission document, though developing some interesting and important ideas, dealt only in the barest way with immediate, practical educational issues. The Rogers Panel (faculty only, this time — the administration cited political factors to explain the exclusion of students) was established to develop concrete proposals for faculty action. After public airings of the gist of the recommendations on several different occasions (most notably interviews with *The Tech* and the pre-inauguration program in October), the report was released to an indifferent audience last month. The three-year review of education at MIT has concluded, and in a certain sense the faculty action due within the next month seems hardly as significant as the review process and results themselves.

One of three significant

Of the three Rogers proposals, one of them has only a little bearing on the day-to-day educational experience of the MIT undergraduate. The proposed educational division, though it may develop some programs for MIT use or help evaluate existing or future educational experiments, would concern only a small number of faculty and graduate students. Its creation would represent an increased (after all, we already have an Educational Research Center) institutional commitment to education research, but the problems MIT undergraduates face involve far more than the best way to present freshmen physics or the psychology behind learning calculus.

Similarly, adoption of the proposal for incorporation of the "seminar research experience" within the normal academic program would not have much impact on undergraduates. Such opportunities already exist through UROP and the freshmen seminar series; the Rogers Panel would have the faculty sanction the same Institute credits many students are prob-

ably able to finagle anyway.

Only the proposal for a dean for undergraduate education holds out the possibility of effecting some significant changes in MIT's approach to undergraduate education, and it's an indirect effect at that. After three years of discussion and consideration, the faculty here seems to have exhausted its interest in educational reform. Should the proposals be rejected, it is unlikely that future reform efforts would attract much attention. The undergraduate dean proposal, then, is necessary to ensure a continued discussion of possibilities for reshaping MIT's undergraduate education.

Should the proposal be adopted, and predictions now are difficult, further progress in reform efforts would by no means be guaranteed: the faculty as a whole would still have to approve any significant measures. Investigation of options would continue, however, and at some future date, when the faculty is ready, the issues could be raised again.

Two important issues

Two dualities stand out above all other issues as most deserving study and change — teaching/research and evaluation/certification. The tensions these two pairs represent reveal much of the dissatisfaction, voiced or repressed, undergraduates feel during their four years spent at MIT. Once again, these are subjects that have been dealt with at great length within the pages of *The Tech*, and again a brief review should be all that is necessary to raise the important points.

The strain between teaching and research is most apparent in the annual tenure decisions. Already the promotional and concomitant firing decisions for the coming fiscal year have been made, and no doubt they will duplicate the pattern demonstrated in recent years: work with undergraduates counts for little compared with work in the laboratory. Senior members of all departments here demand that a man demonstrate professional competency — research at the frontiers of knowledge — before he is seriously considered for a lifetime tenure appointment. Over and over again, questions to administrators and faculty have confirmed that the man with good research credentials, but nil interest in undergraduates, will be hired over the man who neglects research to concentrate on working with students. There are a few exceptions, of course, but they are more a reflection of the force of some individual personalities than a tribute to the educational concern of the system. And always unanswered is the question, "what makes work at the frontiers of a field a necessary prerequisite for teaching undergraduates effectively?"

The other issue concerns a more mechanical facet of the educational process here — the use of grades and degrees to certify students to the outside world. Doubts about the value or reliability of a single dimensioned grading system to measure anything more than the degree of a student's success in an artificial academic environment have been raised repeatedly, again without satisfactory answers. Doubts about the ability of a degree to certify anything more than a student's persistence through four years at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology have been similarly aired, again with the same results. Nobody has any answers, but the same grinding system persists in wearing many students' nerves and patience to a frazzle.

Is there any hope?

Will anything ever come of attempts to work some shift in the teaching/research balance or overhaul the present grading and degree mechanism? Three years ago I was an interested freshman watching Mike Albert present his proposals for the elimination of grades and degrees to a skeptical, obstinate faculty at the regular February meeting. I could see then that no progress could be made by trying to force the issues through at a faculty meeting — success could only come after attempts to reach faculty members beforehand, to present radically new proposals when they had the time to consider them:

Now I'm a senior, and I've seen the faculty have its fill of drafts on education. And through all the official papers and committee reports, not once have I seen the doubts about emphasis on research and reliance on grades and degrees effectively raised. It's hard to blame the faculty for their indifference to the latest of the documents, the Rogers Report — so much has been presented to them within the past few years, and so few of their students seem interested enough to force consideration of the relevant issues. But for three years I've watched gifted teachers leave and seen fellow students plagued by a mechanistic, useless "evaluation" process, and there's not much left to my time at MIT.

And the most discouraging aspect of it all is not the inertia of the system, not the apathy of the faculty. Why don't students show some interest in the education MIT dishes them at so dear a price? \$20,000, four years of their lives, and no attempt made to insist on a value worthy of the cost. If only student interest could be mobilized, we might at least ensure that crucial items remain under consideration.

And why nothing may...

By Joe Kashi

The recommendations of the Rogers task force on MIT education offer a unique opportunity to upgrade undergraduate education at the Institute unless several problems, now latent, preclude effective implementation of the proposals.

Faculty apathy toward the specific recommendations of the panel is the most serious obstacle to successful introduction of the planned reforms. The sparse attendance at the faculty meetings which discussed the plan and the silence that greeted President Wiesner's persistent attempts to stimulate discussion of the proposals do not bode well for reforms emphasizing greater student-faculty contact and research involvement. While the administration will ultimately decide which aspects of the Rogers plan are implemented, "greater research contact" and "coordinated undergraduate education" are hollow slogans without faculty enthusiasm.

The research proposal

One administration source told *The Tech* that departmental response to expanded research opportunities varied widely. The engineering and science departments, he said, enthusiastically supported the idea while the Humanities and Social Science departments were notably less receptive.

The science and engineering departments, he continued, endorsed the plan because the project work will give students valuable experience in their chosen

field. Additionally, these students can be assimilated into on-going research projects and provide the investigators with high-quality, inexpensive research assistance. In this respect, these students would not constitute a significant drain on the hard-pressed professors' time. On the other hand, expanding undergraduate research within the softer humanities and social science fields requires a great deal of discussion with student researchers and thus would result in a heavy time commitment by participating faculty.

Moreover, MIT would be forced to divert massive funding to initiate and support student research. The Undergraduate Research Opportunities Program, which will aid 1200-1500 students this year, has cost over \$200,000. An expanded program several times this size would require commensurate increases. In an era of budgetary austerity and large deficits, this factor is bound to greatly affect the success of the seminar-research proposal, since all the money must come from the MIT budget. Outside funding for this aspect of the Rogers plan is not considered likely.

Dean for Undergraduate Education

One source on the Committee on Educational Policy has told *The Tech* that some department chairman opposed the recommendation that undergraduate education be consolidated under a new Dean for Undergraduate Education when drafts of the report were circulated among them this fall. Originally scheduled for release early in the term, the

document was reportedly delayed until December so that Rogers could eliminate opposition to the Dean of Undergraduate Education proposal.

Another high administration officer told *The Tech* that "the new Dean is the key to making the whole seminar research experiment work: unless he's given more authority than he appears to have now, the viability of the seminar-research encounter could be jeopardized."

"One method of strengthening the new office," he said, might be "reorganization and reduction of the total number of senior administrators. The overall administrative budget can be cut without compromising academics to the extent that we can start the Dean's office and the research program next year without waiting for outside funding."

The task force's plan to establish an educational research division at MIT does not seem to have run into serious opposition. Outside funding for the division, which will concentrate primarily upon national educational problems, will be easily obtained. Unlike the seminar-research plan and the proposed undergraduate dean, this part of the Rogers plan will not drastically change MIT education and thus doesn't touch acutely sensitive nerves among the faculty and departmental chairmen.

Student interest in the plan, unfortunately, seems even rarer than faculty discussion of its content. Perhaps this may prove the largest obstacle of all for the reforms found in the Rogers Report.

Wisconsin: separate the men from the boys

By Peter Peckarsky

The Wisconsin primary promises to be the first major test facing the candidates for the Democratic Presidential nomination. The Badger State's voters go to the polls on April 4 following primaries in New Hampshire (March 7), Florida (March 14), and Illinois (March 21). For one reason or another the results of the first three primaries are being discounted.

New Hampshire to Muskie

The New Hampshire primary is generally conceded to Sen. Edmund Muskie of Maine due to the contiguity of Muskie's home state. Although Senator George McGovern (SD), Sen. Vance Hartke (Ind.) and Mayors John Lindsay of New York and Sam Yorty of Los Angeles are also organizing in New Hampshire the only real news out of the Granite State primary will be either a second place finish by Muskie or a worse than expected first place victory by a narrow margin over one of the other candidates.

Wallace Ahead

The profile of the Florida electorate is atypical of the nation as a whole and hence the results of the Florida primary will also be discredited barring a major upset. Figuratively speaking, the Northern tier of counties in Florida is in the South and the Southern counties are in the North. Racist sentiment runs high in Northern Florida while traditional liberal feeling is more prevalent in the southern resort and retirement areas. Gov. George Wallace of Alabama is leading in most of the polls at this point with Muskie striving to finish no worse than a close second. The field will be crowded with Sen. Hubert Humphrey (Minn.), Sen. Henry Jackson (Wash.), Lindsay, and McGovern, among others, joining Wallace and Muskie in the primary fight. At this point the order of finish after Wallace's expected first place finish is a toss-up. Again the results will not be significant unless Wallace loses or one of the candidates currently running far behind in the polls finishes a strong second leaving Muskie far behind.

The Illinois primary is not a conventional Presidential primary but rather a preference primary which will elect delegates to the state convention. A number of the major candidates have declined to

enter the primary and consequent competition with Chicago Mayor Richard Daley's machine.

A Microcosm

Wisconsin is a microcosm of the nation with: 1) a large urban center (Milwaukee) complete with an ethnic bloc (the Polish South Side), racial problems, and the sixth highest property tax rate in the country; 2) a considerable number of dairy farmers in the rural areas; and 3) a rising number of industrial centers afflicted with severe unemployment (i.e. higher than a 6% unemployment rate). Hence the Wisconsin primary promises to be the first test in which all of the candidates may be fairly said to be even at the starting line. The question, then, is: who will be first among equals?

When this correspondent was traveling in the icefields of Wisconsin, most of the major candidates made the scene. Both Muskie and McGovern have strong organizations in the state. Humphrey and Lindsay are rapidly building good staff structures, renewing acquaintances, calling in political debts, and laying the groundwork for media campaigns to follow later in the year. Several incidents perhaps best describe the fluid nature of the campaign at this early date.

Advance Man

Lindsay's advance man in the state is Jerry Bruno who was an advance man for President Kennedy and Robert Kennedy. Last year, Bruno, a former truck driver at American Motors in Kenosha, Wisconsin, wrote a book entitled, naturally enough, *Advance Man*. In the last chapter, captioned "How Lindsay Is Going to Beat Nixon in 1972," Bruno described a mythical Lindsay visit to a small northwestern Wisconsin town. In the first week of January, during Lindsay's first swing through the state, Bruno advanced just such a trip in the town of Cadott, Wisconsin (Cadott's main claim to fame is that it lies halfway between the Equator and the geographical North Pole). On a bitter cold day, Bruno did it all. He packed 500 of the town's 977 inhabitants into a hall built to hold 300, had the children let out of school, brought in the bands, held a press conference and generally created a successful media event for Lindsay. Bruno followed the script in the

book to the letter. Yet, the excitement seemed to be more over the fact that a candidate was in town rather than that the candidate was John Lindsay. The same feeling manifested itself when Fun City's mayor spoke at American-Serb Hall on Milwaukee's South Side.

Comedy of Errors

Muskie swung through the state a week later and tried a trip of approximately the same proportions except his advance work was not quite as good. Muskie's upstate appearance was scheduled for Marathon. Accordingly, Milwaukee reporters were told to be at the Milwaukee airport at 10:30 Monday morning for a chartered flight to Marathon. Muskie arrived in Marathon from another state and hence the Milwaukee newsmen were traveling alone. Unfortunately, the advance man was unable to find a pilot for the plane so the members of Milwaukee's fourth estate fumed until noon at which time another plane was procured and the ill-starred group flew off for dairy country. After a wild flight and a wilder ride into Marathon, the reporters topped the last hill leading into the city in time to see the school children and bands walking back up the hill toward them. The cars swept into the center of town and screeched to a stop, the newsmen jumped from the vehicles and hurriedly inquired where Muskie was. "Oh, the rally's over and the Senator's in the restaurant over there shaking hands."

That night at Milwaukee's new Performing Arts Center arrangements were slightly better. 1500 people appeared and were crammed into a hall with a capacity of 1200. (Muskie's advance men had wanted to partition the hall to 1/3 its normal size but the PAC manager would not allow it.) Muskie appeared 30 minutes late, waded through the crowd, without shaking a hand, and was introduced by Representative Reuss from Milwaukee's North Side. The crowd was generally representative of the city's electorate and the event had been arranged by the book — Bruno's book. Stacks of homemade signs were available at the entrance for those who wished to wave signs, the air was filled with balloons, people were bussed to the rally from around the city, and it was just early enough to make the late evening news program.

Muskie's Rhetoric

Muskie's delivery was flat and unexciting. He drew his best response with a pledge to end the war. Some of the more memorable quotes follow: "I challenge President Nixon to say why we can not end unemployment by providing employment." "The only way to make jobs is to make jobs." Midway through the speech, Muskie abandoned his prepared text and spoke off the cuff *ala* Hubert Humphrey with the same results Humphrey usually achieves. In the middle of a sentence, Muskie forgot what he was talking about, his face looked like it had slipped out of gear, his hands continued to wave as if to emphasize a point and he stumbled on to conclude the sentence. *C'est la vie*. In spite of everything, Muskie received favorable coverage from the media.

Currently, Muskie is in front with a strong campaign organization, not just in Wisconsin but across the country. Barring a major misstep, Muskie could keep rolling to the nomination. The rough edges, such as Muskie's nationwide speech announcing his candidacy, are evident. Most observers agreed that the speech was poorly delivered. The reason was that the speech was 30 seconds too long. Instead of cutting the remarks, Sen. Muskie decided to rush the delivery with disastrous results. Another message he taped later the same evening was excellent. Little mistakes can add up. The success of Muskie's campaign may hinge on the Senator's ability to whip his organization into shape.

Advertising

A number of the candidates interviewed various Milwaukee advertising agencies in order to begin preparing media campaigns. McGovern spent two days in Milwaukee taping political advertisements and almost escaped without notice. The local newsmen learned of his visit late in the second day and demanded a press conference at the airport which turned out to be a non-event. Advertising campaigns are expensive, even in Wisconsin and the advertising men are in business to make money. With the extraordinarily large number of candidates flooding the field, they have adopted a cash in advance policy for political media campaigns. This policy will accentuate the financial squeeze being felt by the Presidential hopefuls.

At the present time, Muskie is probably ahead of his rivals. McGovern and Lindsay will give him a strong challenge. Humphrey maintains some residual strength in the border areas near Minnesota, but the prevailing attitude with respect to Sen. Humphrey is that his time is past. Jackson is mounting a strong campaign but may have trouble because he is relatively unknown in the state and because Wisconsin industry is not heavily dependent on military contracts. The key to this primary may lie with the state's senior senator William Proxmire who won re-election in 1970 with over 70% of the votes cast. Proxmire has always enjoyed the support of organized labor and may be able to swing significant support to the candidate of his choice should he decide to endorse one of the primary entrants.

Prognosis

While it is too early to accurately forecast the outcome of the election several facts emerge: 1) None of the candidates have captured the emotions of the people; 2) If Muskie scores an impressive victory in the Wisconsin primary it may give his bandwagon an unstoppable push toward the nomination; 3) If Humphrey, McGovern, Jackson or Lindsay can cop the first prize in America's Dairyland they will wield significant power in Miami and may be able to capture the nomination by starting the ever so slight yet perceptible shift in public opinion and financial support toward the winner of this primary; 4) If Wallace wins this primary it will be an event approaching the magnitude of McCarthy's close second place finish against Johnson in the 1968 New Hampshire primary. (Bear in mind that Wallace won 33% of the vote in the 1964 Wisconsin primary).

From now until the primary it will be one-a-day multiple candidates in Wisconsin. Time will tell the tale.

Letters to The Tech

To the editor:

This letter is to point out to the readers of *The Tech* a recent action which may be indicative of the sort of student related cuts to come, and to protest it. The item cut may seem trivial to some: it is the Physical Education class in folk-dancing. Two classes met twice per week. What is significant is that of a total enrollment of 56 some 18 are women, who have no PE requirement and are therefore taking the course because they really want to. Additionally, 11 males who do not need PE credit (have finished their requirement or are graduate students) are also taking the class voluntarily. At a time when the Physical Education Department is paying lip service to more women's athletics and the general wonderfulness of PE as an Institute requirement, it strikes us that cancelling a class with a substantial voluntary male and female enrollment plus those seeking PE credit is a decision worth reversing.

Sincerely,
Peg Norris

(Attached to this letter was a sign-up sheet with forty-one names, twenty-one of them people who were not taking the class for credit. —Editor)

To the editor:

In the November 16 issue of *The Tech*, you printed Phi Lambda Upsilon's report on the 5.31-5.33 lab sequence, along with my letter discussing the report's genesis and expressing my disappointment that the report, so far, had apparently been of little effect. Since this time, I have engaged in additional discussion with some of the chemistry faculty. I have been pleased to learn that several of the

report's suggestions are currently being discussed by the faculty and will probably be initiated in the near future.

As I am now informed, undergraduates can probably expect to see the units of 5.32 increased from twelve to fifteen at least by next year and, perhaps, by this coming term. Additional new experiments are being developed by faculty which, when introduced into the lab sequence, will provide students with greater diversity of choice in selection of experiments. The hiring of more undergraduate T.A.'s who have been through the lab sequence already and know "what's coming off" will probably be carried out in the future. (And, to improve the general effectiveness of T.A.'s in the lab, some thought is being given to reducing the report-grading work load of those T.A.'s most helpful to students in order to provide them with an incentive for remaining associated with the lab sequence.) Finally, in solution of a more minor but frustrating problem, a table of contents will be drawn up for the Techniques Manual in order to facilitate its use by students.

Also, I would like to take this opportunity to apologize if I gave an impression in the last letter that nothing at all was getting done about the lab sequence in response to student feedback. Certainly, the regular presence of a faculty member in the 5.31 lab, the abolition of quizzes in 5.33, and the greater freedom of choice of experiments in 5.33 this year are all measures responding to student input.

Sincerely yours,
Larry Klein
President

To the editor:

I noted with interest your article "ROTC Policy Change to Aid Draftable Frosh" in the December 3rd issue of *The Tech*. May I request that, in an early edition, you inform your readers that this year, for the first time, Air Force ROTC will also permit freshmen to enroll at the beginning of the spring semester?

There is one change in your basic article necessary to make it apply to AFROTC. Upon commissioning as a Second Lieutenant, the student incurs a four year active duty commitment. Should the student desire and be accepted in a flying training program, he incurs a five year commitment after completing flight training. Educational delays to permit completion of advanced degree requirements prior to entering active duty are available.

Three additional points are worthy of notice. AFROTC is open to women cadets — and we do currently have one such cadet. Further, the President has just signed two bills of great importance to our program. The first raises monthly subsistence pay for cadets in the final two years of the program from \$50.00 per month to \$100.00 per month. The second bill raises the number of scholarships available to AFROTC, and which pay all tuition plus some other expenses, from \$500 to \$650. For the first time, this second act also permits award of these scholarships to cadets in the two year program.

Sincerely,
Victor B. Goodrich, Jr.
Lt. Col. USAF
Director of Aerospace Studies

book:

Mailer: Prisoner of Sex

By Lee Giguere

The Prisoner of Sex, by Norman Mailer, Signet (paperback).

The Prisoner of Sex is not so much a book as a book review: at the request of *Harper's Magazine* Mailer took up the cause against the leading advocates of Women's Liberation, and in particular Kate Millet and her book *Sexual Politics*. After approaching his subject rather obliquely (he begins the book with an overlong discussion of his last divorce and his new mistress), Mailer plunges into his work with a gut enthusiasm that reveals the depth of his belief in what he says.

The contrast Mailer draws is at once striking: he, the emotional, passionate writer, driven by his belief in his own power to shape the world, and Millet, the "literary technologist," as he calls her, the new-style revolutionary apparently seeking a release from the personal entanglements of an older era, looking forward to a sterile, yet uninhibited sex, reminiscent of Huxley's *Brave New World*. (At this point, I can't help but mention that Kate Millet, in pursuit of her sexual liberation, proudly announced a month or so ago that she was bi-sexual, almost as if to say she was now ready to pursue her sexual pleasure wherever she can in an ultimate demonstration of her newfound "liberation.")

Millet, Mailer argues, would reduce sex to a totally meaningless act, which he refuses to accept. Instead he thrusts forward the assertion that the human will is all-important: man or woman, it is our will that makes us what we are. Mailer is determined that there be meaning in it all; he glorifies the human will, ascribing to it, in moments of intense literary emotion, almost inconceivable power.

Millet, he says, sees nothing but degradation in Henry Miller, D. H. Lawrence and himself,

Norman Mailer the novelist. But he sees something different, he sees people dealing with the essential question of becoming — for Mailer, the sex act is an expression of the human will, the ultimate expression of that will, in fact.

Unfortunately, Mailer carries his arguments for the human will farther than most would dare in this age of scientific understanding of the workings of life. He argues, beyond the realm of plausibility, that the very sex of the unborn foetus is the result of the conjoined wills of its parents at the moment of conception. Scientifically, Mailer is now becoming a sort of illusionist. But by now it should be clear that he is no "literary technologist," but writer who plumbs his psyche for his "truth." Mailer is delving into that metaphysical world where he claims the novelist, and not the psychologist or sociologist or the doctor, is supreme. The psyche of man is the proper subject of the novelist alone, for he alone is free to explore the depths of emotion.

Kate Millet is a revolutionary: she is seeking to free people from the bonds of convention that have tied them down for thousands of years. But Mailer is just as much of a revolutionary: he is seeking to liberate men and women from the grasp of an "over-technologized" world. At Miami and Chicago and the Pentagon, Mailer stood witness for the worth of passionate human willpower. And as a novice politician, running for mayor of New York City, he demanded the recognition of people's rights to control their own lives. And that is what *The Prisoner of Sex* is all about; Mailer demands that men and women recognize their responsibility to themselves: to choose their own futures and to turn to other men and women rather than machines for their fulfillment.

—Available at the Tech Coop

ARTS

records:

Kinks, Crazy Horse...

Muswell Hillbillies — The Kinks (RCA)

Well, Ray Davies and the Kinks have done it again. Another concept album, *Muswell Hillbillies* follows in the tracks of *Lola vs. Powerman and Moneygoround, Arthur*, and *Village Green Preservation Society*. This time, the theme is the plight of the poor workingman, and the problems attacking him from all sides. Davies explores the troubles from the vices of alcohol and prostitutes to the "schizophrenia paranoia" inflicted by twentieth century society to charlatan dieticians.

Addition of brass by the Mike Cotton Sound has given the group the perfect sleazy, honky-tonk sound of a Dixieland band, lapsing only very rarely into electric rock or touches of bluegrass. In the final analysis, it comes down to whether you like the whole thing the Kinks are into. *Muswell Hillbillies* is as good as, if not better than, any of the group's other thematic records. So if you like what Davies and friends have been doing, you'll like this album; if not, then it won't appeal to you any more than anything the Kinks have done over the past three or four years. But if you're undecided as to lyrics, the band's delving into a relatively untouched style, Dixieland jazz, should definitely recommend *Muswell Hillbillies*. —Neal Vitale

Loose — Crazy Horse (Reprise)

No doubt about this album, it's good-timey, bouncy, and fun. There's nothing astounding, just some competent musicians, particularly Greg Leroy on lead, sounding a bit smoother and

tighter than on the group's first record. *Loose* is not a bad record, but one wonders where it would be if it wasn't by Neil Young's old back-up band, Crazy Horse. Only Billy Talbot on bass, and drummer Ralph Molina remain; motivating forces Danny Whitten, Nils Lofgren, and Jack Nitzche having departed, and the group seems to suffer, at times, in originality.

Yet *Loose* comes through as a good, unpretentious record, with nothing flashy or outstanding. The band is very good on such songs as "All the Little Things" or "I Don't Believe It," and they deserve to be heard.

—Neal Vitale

Hands of Jack the Ripper — Lord Sutch and Heavy Friends (Cotillion)

Lord David Sutch's first album was abysmal and this, his second is little better. Not even the likes of Keith Moon, Noel Redding, ex-*of Procol Harum* Matthew and Ritchie Blackmore from Deep Purple can prevent

(Please turn to page 7)



Photo by Dave Tennenbaum

Last week, Alice Cooper trooped into Boston for a day of festivities. They started with a press party at the Sheraton, where Alice revealed himself to be very friendly, a Budweiser freak, and a Burt Bacharach fan; carried through a typically insane gig at the Orpheum into the wee hours of the morning. The after-performance party featured most of the Boston music hierarchy, with the likes of Livingston Taylor and J. Geils' drummer, Steve Bladd, appearing.

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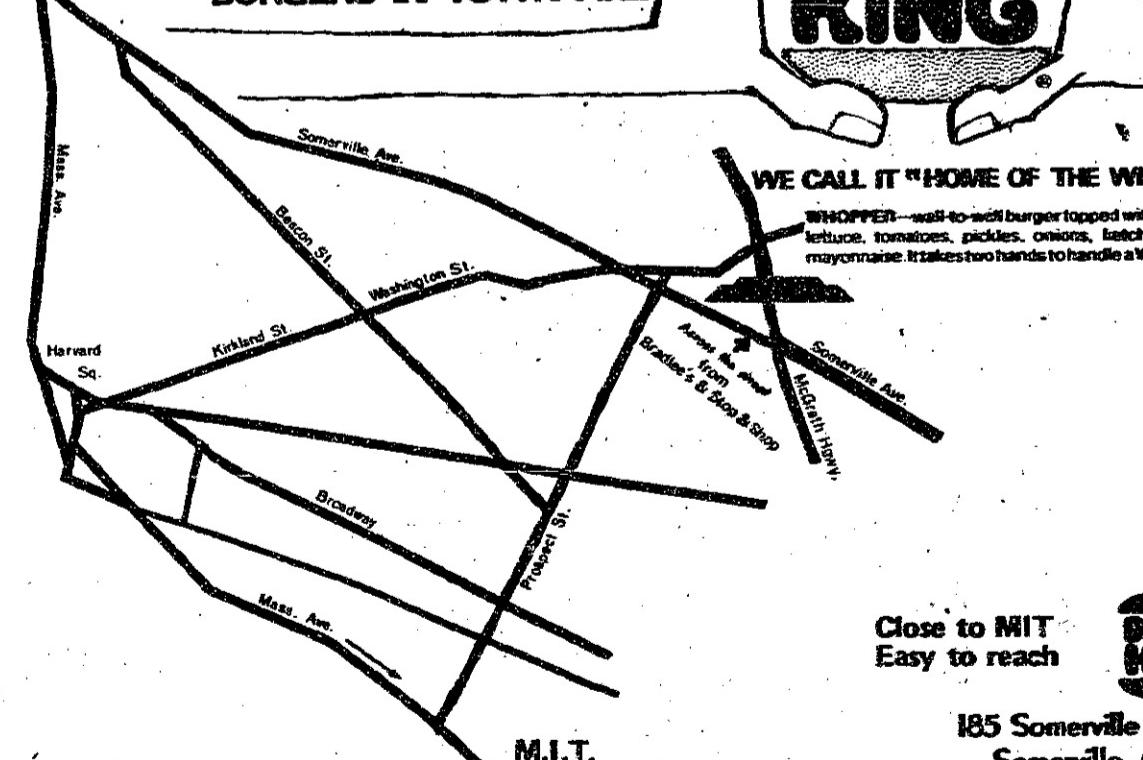
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book:

Speer: Inside the 3rd Reich

By Alex Makowski

One of the few competent men in the upper echelons of the Nazi bureaucracy was Albert Speer, who rose from an informal post as Hitler's personal architect to direct Germany's armaments production during the latter half of the Second World War. For his use of slave labor to man a hard-pressed industrial organization, Speer was sentenced at Nuremberg to 20 years in prison, and the memoirs he compiled, upon his release, from a rough draft assembled during his early years in the Spandau prison form the main body of *Inside the Third Reich*.

Speer's story lacks much of the impact of the other well-known work on Nazi Germany, *The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich*. Although his work within the country's economy placed him in a better position to see what was actually going on in Germany than anyone else in Hitler's entourage could (or wanted to) claim, Speer still missed a lot. But the book does offer a tantalizing and informative view of life within Germany's circle of power, and raises the question so important for the MIT students and faculty who move on to essential positions within government and industry — what responsibility does a technocrat have for the results of his efforts?

Through the pages of *Inside the Third Reich* Speer describes a succession and melange of palace intrigues that would do justice to the power plays of a much earlier era. Oblivious to the reality of a Germany collapsing around them, Hitler's men vied with each other to curry the

favor and support of their leader. Hitler was the magnetic presence, the fountainhead of personal and political satisfaction, and the book describes the often Byzantine plots his men resorted to to win his esteem. Speer himself, the practical and realistic manager who kept Germany's industrial plant humming under the heavy pressure of Allied bombings, was loath to remain aloof, and allowed himself to be drawn into the games. Such is probably the fate of any government that isolates itself from the interests of its people: its inaccessibility may shelter it from the natural consequences of its marginal thinking.

What of the treatment of the technocrat's responsibility? To begin with, Speer probably wasn't a technocrat in the current sense of the word — his technical study was probably limited to what he needed for his first love, architecture. When Hitler cast about for someone to direct his economic war effort, Speer was the only competent thinker within the inner circle. He had seen a few smaller jobs through earlier, and the Führer felt safe entrusting him with control over the supply of war material.

From the early days of their association, Speer's admiration for Hitler had always blinded him from the consequences of Nazi rule in Germany. He designed buildings for the new Germany oblivious to the horrors he was enshrining, and pushed ahead with armaments production, indifferent to the credo of the society he was protecting. As armaments minister his duty (and personal trust

and obligation) was to deliver to the armed forces the weapons they needed, and until near the end of the war he was satisfied that maximizing production was a legitimate goal for his efforts.

Only late in the war, when Hitler began pressing a scorched-earth policy on an army stumbling back in defeat, did Speer realize exactly what the Nazis had in mind for the German people. And only after the war, at Nuremberg, did he learn exactly what the Nazis had had in mind for the conquered peoples of Europe. His decision at the war crimes tribunal was to agree with the prosecution's main thesis: that even within a totalitarian regime subordinates have a responsibility to question the sanction for their actions.

Parallels between the World War II era and current times begin to emerge. Though Americans balk at comparing this country's deeds with the horrors of the Third Reich, some terrifying deeds have been committed in the name of protecting American ideals. Should criminal responsibility be assessed? Are the parallels with the Nuremberg proceedings valid?

And what of the role of the individual, not necessarily the leader but the technician? Speer doesn't deal directly with his responsibility, and perhaps he would suggest the Germanic tradition of obedience, since the individual technicians have no real contact with the policymakers. But it seems that another conclusion to be drawn from his and Germany's experience is that each technician has a responsibility to determine what his efforts are doing.



Traffic followed Alice Cooper last week, and gave two fine, extended sets. As always, Steve Winwood dominated the proceedings, and "Reebop" Kwaku Baah shone on congas. Though not terribly exciting, the music was flawless and tight, with the best numbers being the title song from the group's latest album, "The Low Spark of High Heeled Boys," "John Barleycorn" with Winwood soloing, and an excellent "Forty Thousand Headmen."

Photo by Dave Tenenbaum

records:

Nilsson, Nyro, etc.

(Continued from page 6)

*Sutch from making travesties of songs like "Roll Over, Beethoven," "Good Golly Miss Molly," "Great Balls of Fire," and such. This record should be called *Hands of Lord Sutch the Rip-Off*. Yech! What an album!*

Off The Shelf — Batdorf and Rodney (Atlantic)

With the help of such musicians as Johnny Barbata and Chris Etheridge, and with Atlantic Records president Ahmet Ertegun doing production, John Batdorf and Mark Rodney have put together a fine clear premier album. Musically they range from slight country touches to soft folk to gypsy music, with nice vocal harmonizing.

—Neal Vitale

Gonna Take A Miracle — Laura Nyro (Columbia)

I can think of one person who must like this album, and that is Laura Nyro. She is obvi-

ously showing her true affections for the music by recording this album. She has picked some popular rhythm and blues numbers of the last ten years or so (probably her personal favorites) and recorded them with the backup singing group Labelle. The album was produced by Gamble and Huff, but this is not a Gamble-Huff record, it is all Laura Nyro, right down to the whiny vocals and the endlessly repeated endings. —Jay Pollack

Nilsson Schmilsson — Harry Nilsson (RCA)

If you always felt that Harry Nilsson was a good writer but that his albums were a little too lightweight for you, then listen to this one. He's backed up by the likes of Jim Gordon, Klaus Voorman, John Uribe, Jim Price and others and it is meatier than most of his previous work. Among other things is a really good version of "Let The Good Times Roll." The softer stuff puts up a good contrast. —Jay Pollack

After seven albums with the Grateful Dead, Jerry Garcia has made a record of his own — ten songs written by Garcia with Bob Hunter and Bill Kreutzmann, all with Garcia on vocals, guitars, keyboard and just about everything but drums. Lay a hand on Garcia's first — on Warner Bros. Records (and tapes, distributed by Ampex).

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SPORTS

Pucksters drop two; Horton nets hat trick

By Rick Henning

The MIT hockey team mounted a scoring rush of four goals in the third period last Friday, but weak defense in the second and third stanzas left them on the short end of a 6-4 decision in a contest on home ice against Lafayette. At times, the Tech defense was sharp, but there were other occasions when the defensemen seemed to have trouble following the puck.

This game started off, as it seems so many others this season have, with a goal from the blue line. The shot seemed to flutter slightly, as it deflected off goalie Mike Schulman and went into the net. Lafayette had several other near misses in the first period and the Engineers showed a listless power play attack.

In the second period, Lafayette lengthened their lead to 3-0 with two goals which came only 51 seconds apart. The first came on a centering pass which was converted on a good backhand shot by the Lafayette center. The next score came from point blank range as the MIT defense had trouble getting untracked.

In the third period the Tech

offense got moving, but the defense failed to hold. At 2:06 of the first period, Tom Lydon '73 controlled the draw and passed to Matt Goldsmith who put the puck in the net. A mere 15 seconds later, George Kenney '74 slammed the puck in from in front after a pass from Goldsmith.

Meanwhile, Lafayette also scored twice. The first score came after the defense lost the puck, setting up a partial breakaway. The second came as the puck was centered from behind the net and put in the goal, giving Lafayette a 5-2 lead at 8:18.

At 11:30, John Miller '72 closed the gap to 5-3 on a long shot from near the blue line. The shot stayed several feet above the ice and beat the partially screened goalie. The lead was increased to three again, however, as the defense seemed unable to clear the zone.

Another goal by John Miller at 16:51 from the right point lifted the Engineers' total to four, but Tech was unable to mount any more successful attacks.



Jerry Horton '72, 5'10", 155 lb., pictured above attacking the puck, scored a hat trick (three goals in one game) and all of MIT's points in the hockey team's loss to Nichols last Saturday night.

Photo by David M. Tenenbaum



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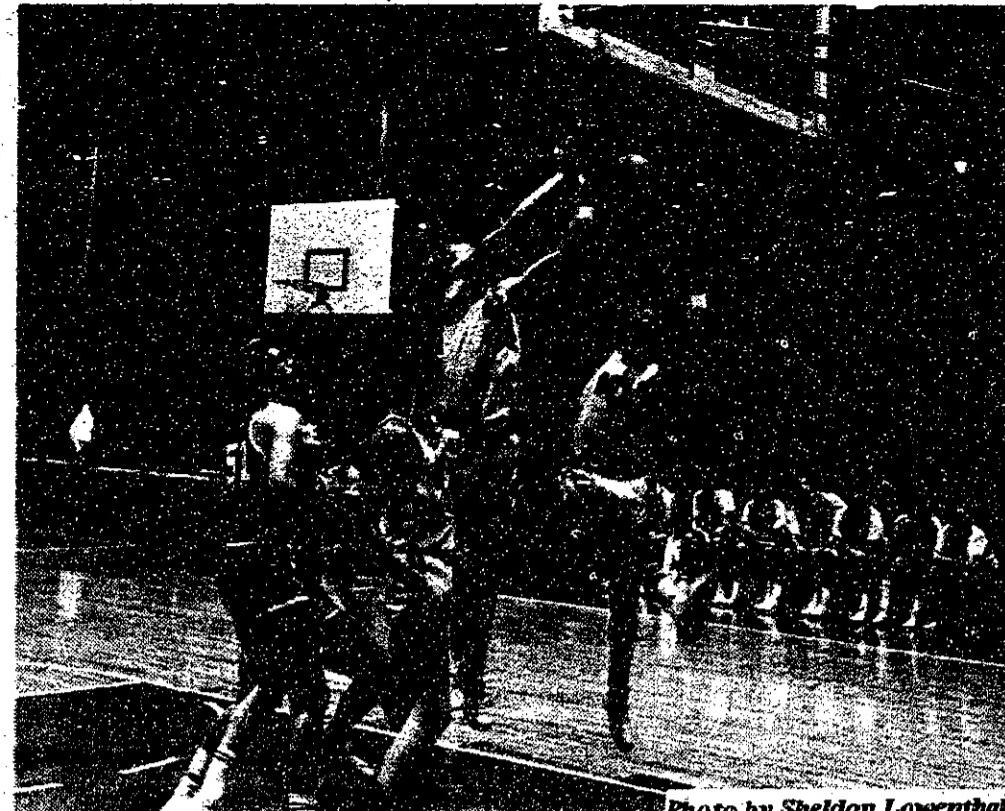


Photo by Sheldon Lowenthal

B-ball returns from Florida

During the first two weeks of January, MIT's varsity basketball squad made its second trip to Florida in as many years as they played a four-game schedule against Rollins College, Florida

BENCHWARMER

By Brad Billedeaux

For interested MIT spectators and benchwarmers, here is a capsule summary of how Tech's winter season varsity teams have been doing and what to look for in the future.

Basketball: won five, lost four. The cage squad has had a couple of tough losses (and some that weren't particularly tough, but losses nevertheless) and hasn't quite played up to their pre-season predictions.

Pistol: won three, lost none. The pistol team has a surplus of talent (and Coach MacLennan has a surplus of coaching ability) and they'll need it for the upcoming matches against the military academies.

Fencing: won one, lost two. A one-point loss to Harvard indicates the team's strength. The JV's won by just that margin.

Gymnastics: won three, lost one. The gymnasts are rolling but will need more sharpness.

Hockey: won one, lost seven. They're getting closer and closer, losing by just one or two goals in their last three matches.

Squash: won one, lost six. Ivy League competition is killing them.

Swimming: won two, lost one. The swimmers first two wins were dominating, but injuries took their toll in a close loss to Wesleyan.

Indoor track: won three, lost one. The field events team continues to crush the opposition.

Rifle: won three, lost two. Maybe not as strong as last year, but still a winner.

Wrestling: won one, lost two (in dual meet competition).

colleges. The team scored a 2-2 split in the four games, defeating Fort Lauderdale and the Florida Institute of Technology.

The squad started the tour with an 88-67 loss to Rollins on January 8, but bounced back two days later to drop FIT 79-76. On the thirteenth they handed Fort Lauderdale a sixteen-point defeat, 69-53, but completed the trip with a two-point loss to Florida Presbyterian, 69-67.

Harold Brown '72 leads the team in scoring with a 22.4 points-per-game average, followed by Jerry Hudson '73 with 19.1. Hudson is also the team's top rebounder, having snared 116 rebounds in nine games.

In the picture above, taken during Tech's 67-58 win over RPI, Godfrey and Ray White '74 go up for a rebound, as Hudson and Brown (left) look on.

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